

ST. LOUIS EN PETE.

The Exposition Opened—Additional Attractions Announced.

Gilmore's Band and Its Special Concerts—Extraordinary Success of the Street Illuminations and Electric Pyrotechnic Display.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—The exposition opened this evening in the presence of an enormous crowd, and its third annual season was inaugurated in a most opportune and successful manner. It will continue open until October 23rd, and four times daily Gilmore's magnificent band of one hundred pieces will give its concert. The band is even stronger than expected, and the programme includes an immense number of new and irresistible attractions. Special nights are reserved for Irish, Scotch, German and American music, while two days will be devoted to grand musical exercises. On October 1st the Travelers' Protective Association will take charge of the building and one of the largest parades of traveling men ever seen will take place. The illuminations continue to prove a glorious success and a never-failing source of entertainment to the crowds which throng the streets every evening. An illustration is given of the mammoth globe at the corner of Broadway and Olive street. No picture can convey an adequate idea of the extraordinary nature of this attraction. The globe revolves on its axis, and is studded with upward of 3,000 electric lights and globes, these marking out the outlines of the continents and oceans with geographical accuracy and a dazzling splendor which must be seen to be appreciated.

All the railroads running to St. Louis, and their name is legion, are making exceptionally low rates to the city, and the opportunity to visit a great metropolitan center and to enjoy a magnificent carnival is one that it would be foolish to ignore.

A few drops of camphor in the water used to bathe the face will prevent the shiny appearance which so many skins have, especially in warm weather.—N. Y. Times.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC
FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all poisons from the blood, whether of syphilis or material origin, this preparation has no equal.

"For eighteen months I had an itching skin on my legs. I was treated by but best physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was cured after using a few bottles."
—C. R. McLean, Henderson, Tex.

TREATISE on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. This Society is FREE OF CHARGE. Atlanta, Ga.

Going to Buy a Dictionary?
GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
Fully Revised of the Times. A Choice Gift. A Grand Family Educator. The Standard Authority. Successor of the authentic "Webster's" Dictionary. Contains over 100,000 words, over 50,000 illustrations. Sold by all booksellers.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
The Best Waterproof Coat in the World!

Bile Beans
Small

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Headache and Constipation. Price 25c. For sale by druggists. "Bile Beans" are small and sweet, and are a most effective remedy for all the above ailments. They are made from the finest ingredients and are entirely harmless. They are sold in small packages, and are very convenient to carry about with you. They are a most valuable remedy for all the above ailments, and are sold by all druggists.

SPRINGER'S PLAIN TALK.

Protection Fallacies Exposed by the Illinois Congressman.

William M. Springer, of Springfield, was at Chicago on Wednesday, September 7, and announced himself as fully recovered from the bad attack of erysipelas which prostrated him in Washington. He said he was ready for two months' hard work for the democratic party, declaring it as his intention to deliver five speeches a week until election day. He thinks Illinois is good fighting ground this year and that with earnest work the state can be carried for Cleveland and Stevenson. In his opinion everything points to a better and more intelligent discussion of the issues than has ever taken place heretofore, and the result cannot fail to be beneficial to the country. The tariff question only needs to be understood and the present law will be indefensible.

In speaking of the tariff question Mr. Springer said:

"The fallacies which protectionists indulge in can easily be exposed. For instance, President Harrison, in his letter of acceptance, referring to the tariff as a report on wages and cost of labor, says that the cost of living has been reduced. In the same breath he says the cost of breadstuffs has increased eighteen per cent. How is it possible to pay eighteen per cent. more for breadstuffs and live cheaper? It is a mystery to me. Breadstuffs and provisions constitute at least one-half the expense of a laboring man's family. Now to increase the wholesale price on breadstuffs and on provisions and at the same time reduce the cost of living is a problem which none but a protectionist can solve to his own satisfaction. Then another wonder about the president's letter is that where he says the tariff on manufactured goods reduces their prices, according to this theory the tariff on agricultural products increases their price. This is a very convenient tariff. They have intended to hoodwink the farmer on one end and fool the workingman on the other. It was quite amusing at the great length of the letter, but highly amazed when the president apologized at the end for not writing more."

"His defense for the tin plate tariff is very weak. The tin-plate industry is confessedly unprofitable in this country, as less than 2 per cent. of the tin plate used here is a domestic production and then the black sheets dipped in the tin are imported from Wales, while the laborers employed in the industry are mostly foreigners. The industry costs the country \$16,000,000 annually, although it was confidently asserted when the McKinley bill was passed that the production within a year would be enough to supply the demand."

Of Commissioner Peck's much discussed report, the congressman said: "The figures Mr. Peck gives are utterly worthless, and at best do not prove anything. He states that the aggregate increase in the amount of wages paid in New York state was \$6,000,000 annually. That may be true, and yet there would not necessarily be an increase in wages. Population increases 25 per cent. in a decade, and the increase for the year is therefore 2 1/2 per cent. That means 200,000 more workmen in New York state, and it was to them that the wages were paid. One reason for the increase of production in New York, if there was any, was a bountiful harvest in 1891 and a famine in Europe. The McKinley bill created neither of these, having no more to do with them than with the geography of the moon. The weakest part of the whole report, however, is that the manufacturers themselves prepared the figures from which Mr. Peck got his report. It was made public in ample time for us to refute it and it has already proved a boomerang. It certainly will not cause a split between the Cleveland and Hill democrats, because Hill had nothing to do with it."

"What Peck's motives were in publishing the report I do not know. He may have been inspired by certain influences to put it forth. While the republicans are glowing over this report it would be in order for the republican bureau of labor statistics in Illinois to publish something about the rise in wages in this state. Certainly if the McKinley bill does so well for New York it ought to show equally wonderful results here. The labor bureau in this state in 1882 was republican and the protective tariff was then in force. On pages 105 of its report for that year the report states regarding the condition of skilled laborers: 'One-half of them (the skilled laborers) are not even able to earn enough for their daily bread, and have to depend upon the labor of women and children to make out a miserable existence.' That is a republican report. Conditions to-day are just what they were in 1882, when the McKinley bill was enacted. They say the people were deceived then, and that we had not the tariff. The truth is, we had not told half the injury the bill did."

"There is one thing that political prophets would do well to consider in this campaign, and that is that the modern system of high protection for industries and a willing to pay for it has never been directly submitted to the vote of the American people but once. That was in 1890, and we know what the result was then.—N. Y. Times.

PERSONAL PARTICULARS.

A BROOKLYN actress named Brown spells her name Broughne.

GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL, who is called by his friends the hero of Winchester, is now postmaster at Chiles, N. Y.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the American Reduction of Labor receives more than 10c for each share. He owns a capacity waste basket.

MR. HARRISON is quoted as saying that the worst feature of executive life is the vast amount of hand-shaking and down-stamping the president is forced to undergo.

Mrs. COLE T. THOMAS, of Hanover, Pa., who is visiting her mother at Liberty, Pa., is 39 years of age, 33 inches high, 23 inches around the waist and weighs 75 pounds. In all her actions and habits she is still a child.

A STOKES (English) correspondent announces, on the authority of his view, that nine out of ten of the humbler Irish swear to "love and honor" their king and a berry. Instead of the regular "cherish and obey" of the marriage service.

A new Methodist Episcopal church is being built at Glasgow, Mont., the nearest church being 207 miles away.

NEW YORK FOR CLEVELAND.

Strength of the Democratic Leader in the Empire State.

The reasons for Mr. Cleveland's strength in this state are known of all men. Briefly summed up, they are that he is an honest man, a faithful and fearless public servant, a conscientious executive, a true and not a false friend of the people. This old-fashioned virtue remains today the most popular attribute of a candidate for public office in this country. Mr. Cleveland has won it by acts which have made all doubt as to its quality impossible. From the time that he vetoed the fifteen-cent fare bill as governor down to the moment when he issued his order for the removal of the silver coinage, not a single act in his career can be pointed to which is tainted with demagoguery. He has uniformly done what he believed to be right without the slightest regard to its effect upon his personal fortunes. All these acts have been done in the sight of the people of New York, and the first of them was done as their governor. They have watched his career with increasing confidence and pride, for while every step of it has exhibited constantly growing capacity for public affairs, not one step of it has shown any faltering in the high sense of duty which has marked it from the outset.

It would be a genuine phenomenon if a man commanding this great popular confidence in his honesty and usefulness were not able to lead people to a belief in the causes which he advocates. To say that the voters of New York believe in Mr. Cleveland is not an overstatement. Mr. Cleveland is not only a public man of this time, and yet do not believe in tariff reform, and will not trust him as the head of administration committed to it would be an obvious absurdity. Yet that is what the republicans must say if they are going to show any basis for their claim that Harrison can carry New York. They have to go even further than this, and claim that the voters of this state, after committing themselves by very large majorities in two elections, in favor of Mr. Cleveland's tariff reform views, are now going to turn back and vote against him.

We have never been able to see any reason for this extraordinary claim. In the congressional election of 1890, with tariff reform and the McKinley bill as the issue, the democrats had an aggregate majority in the state of over seventy-five thousand. In the election of 1891, with Mr. Cleveland himself in the field as the chief advocate of the democratic candidate for governor and the chief exponent of the principle involved in the contest, which he declared to be tariff reform, the democrats carried the state by a plurality of nearly forty-eight thousand. What reason is there for thinking that there has been a change of sentiment among the voters of the state since last November? The only evidence of change which the republicans can point to is the falling off in the democratic vote in the spring elections, but it is absurd to say that either Cleveland or tariff reform had anything whatever to do with that, or that the cause of it can play any part in the election of November.

At heart the republicans have no faith in the claim that there has been any change in the attitude of the voters of this state towards tariff reform. They know that on a square test of that issue today there is a large majority in New York against McKinley's policy and against the fraudulent adulteration by which prices have in many instances been kept down to their former level. It is this clearest of putting inferior and deceptive goods on the market, at the same prices formerly asked for honest and greatly superior goods, which constitutes the main point in the indictment of the McKinley platform that "republican protection is a fraud," and the political prophet who thinks that the voters of New York state are of such inferior intelligence that they will fail to realize the full extent of this "fraud" will make a serious mistake in his calculations. New York is a tariff reform state, and it shows no sign of shunning its faith.

The real reason for republican hope of New York was given by Mr. Devoe in his extraordinarily frank interview. He wished a few days after Mr. Cleveland's nomination, to the effect that the democratic opponents of that nomination would never permit Mr. Cleveland's election. Every republican prophet of success in this state, who is pressed to the wall, gives the same final reason for his faith, but it is not feasible that as time goes on, and the democratic organization in the city and state becomes obviously more and more solid for its party's candidate, republican confidence in aid from this quarter becomes less buoyant. In every respect, personal popularity, strength of his cause, and legal and heavy support from every fraction of his party, Mr. Cleveland is obviously stronger in New York state than his opponent. This is the situation as the campaign approaches its active stage.—N. Y. Post.

A NEEDED CHANGE.

Some of the Blots Upon the Republican Administration.

There are just one hundred reasons for a change in the presidency, but we will mention only a few of them here.

In the first place, the president has frequently degraded the civil service and has openly violated the law regulating appointments. Even Mr. Reid must know that the nomination made at Minneapolis was made by the great army of officeholders. Mr. Harrison has used official patronage as a personal perquisite. He has used it not more to secure a party victory than to obtain a personal triumph. In pursuance of a bargain he goes so far that a republican senate has to call a halt and refuse to confirm his nomination for postmaster at Charleston.

In the second place, we have in the records of the pension office ample reasons for a change. Corporal Tanner had to be removed summarily, but Commissioner Ramm, whose conduct of his office has become a national scandal, is able to rally his support influences sufficient to enable him to defy public opinion.

The census office has been characterized throughout by extravagance, ignorance and inefficiency; an inefficiency so marked that even the New York Tribune was forced to condemn it.

The record of the treasury department would ruin any administration in any country except America. Its published statements have been wilfully altered and confused, in order to conceal the danger of a deficit.

Mr. Harrison found the treasury filled to overflowing; his successor will find instead of a large surplus an alarming deficit of demands over re-

sources. Bonds falling due have not been paid; they have merely been extended. Payments on account of the sinking fund have been suspended, and new interpretations have been given to old laws in order to use trust funds for current demands.

Today the secretary is juggling with figures in order to deceive the people and gain time. If any bank in New York were in the condition of the United States treasury, a run would ruin it in twenty-four hours. It is safe only because back of it are over six hundred million taxpayers. From the standpoint of business men the management of the treasury has been marked by the plainest disregard of the first laws of finance, and a manifest contempt for the dear deluded public.

These things are not known to Mr. Reid, for he has been so long occupied in removing obstacles to international commerce that he has had no time to think of the administration at Washington. But that administration was condemned by the people two years ago, and that condemnation will, let us hope, be repeated in November.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PURPOSE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

It is to Wipe Out the Fraud of McKinleyism.

What is the present contention of the democratic party regarding revenue legislation?

It is exactly what it was in 1887, when Mr. Cleveland, then president of the United States through the votes of the democratic party and now again its candidate for the presidency, declared that "Our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and illogical source of untold suffering, should be at once revised and amended."

That is the position of the democracy on this question. Republicans themselves as long ago as 1882 in the message of President Arthur to the congress of the United States admitted that these laws were at least inequitable and demanded a reduction of tariff laws, and in 1891 in the national convention they put it even stronger, insisting that the inequalities of the tariff should be corrected, but they have gone so far now that they support McKinleyism.

It is the purpose of the democracy, if power shall be given to that party, to wipe out the fraud of republican protection and to restore the view, the ancient and the right that applies in McKinleyism.—Chicago Times.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—Every man who has a dishonest claim against the government has begun to shout for Harrison and protection. Such claims were not allowed during the Cleveland administration.—Albany Argus.

—Harrison and Platt have had a long talk, and Platt is now for the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket. From this we infer that Mr. Harrison must have taken his own in hand and put it in writing.—St. Louis Republic.

—Vice Presidential Candidate Reid skips and plays, makes pretty speeches, hither and yon, travels about in private cars and pleasant company, but as the campaign progresses he will be admonished quietly but pointedly by the people who made him the nominee that he should keep his nose and ears to the ground and that his committee in need of money are not going to overlook the fact. The suggestion to Mr. Reid's semi-law will be cut and authoritative: "Come down!"—Chicago Times.

—When Benjamin Harrison was first nominated for the presidency he declared himself "an unlearned economist." In preparing his formal acceptance of a second nomination for the same office he has assumed that the people are equally as ignorant of economic questions. Holding closely to the editorial instructions of his party press he has degraded his high office by grossly unfair statements of issues fairly presented by those who challenge his administration and the policy of his party.—Chicago Times.

The extraordinary length of President Harrison's letter formally accepting the nomination for re-election tended him by the national republican convention last June would of itself be sufficient to create the impression that the president believes either that his cause is a weak one requiring specious argument to support it, or that his party's record is so bad as to need the best defense which its chosen leader can make. A perusal of the remarkable document will only serve to strengthen this impression.—Chicago Herald.

The pretty story of Mr. Stevenson "grinding down" Illinois miners with his "oppressive hand" turns out to be one of the stupidest fabrications of the republican press has manufactured for the campaign. A thorough investigation of the facts of the case would show that the miners have not been oppressed, and that he has always been a conscientious employer. The story-tellers seem to have forgotten the spontaneous tribute which Mr. Stevenson's miners themselves paid to his fair treatment and generosity soon after his nomination.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If four national commerce were not fettered by McKinley's tariff scheme, the goods of the foreign world would be exchanged for the European products of the shop to an almost unlimited extent. The same tariff which increases the cost of living to the people of these exporting states impairs and limits the markets for their surplus products, and they are, therefore, doubly wronged. They lose the exchange value of their products and are forced to accept the gold value in greatly restricted markets. They sell their products at the auction price, but are compelled to purchase their manufactures at the monopoly price.—Omaha World-Herald.

No Division in the South.

The indications continue to be more and more conclusive that the differences among the democrats of the south will not be carried into the national contest. For this result, which is not flattering to the hopes of the republican leaders, they have only themselves to thank. They have done all that they could to convince the voters of the south that a republican triumph would be followed by the passage of a federal election bill. This has been their only hope of firing the northern heart, grown sadly cold toward the authors of the McKinley tariff scheme. We do not know that they could have avoided the policy they have chosen to adopt. But it is pretty plain now that they will lose all the chance they had of creating a division in the south, and that the temperature of the northern heart has not been, and will not be, raised enough to do them any good.—N. Y. Times.

MONEY HAS A SAY.

It costs the saloons of New York \$500,000 a year to replace their broken glasses.

To keep a race horse in even a moderate condition, with proper attendance, it is said, costs \$1,025 a year.

The great cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls is entirely composed of steel. It is 510 feet in length, weighs 2,000 tons and cost \$200,000.

The highest price at which any horse was ever sold was \$100,000, which was paid for Arion to Senator Stanford by J. Mahesh Forbes, of Boston.

Chicago has twenty-five national banks representing a total capital of \$2,200,000,000, surplus \$10,000,000, deposits \$1,400,000,000 and loans \$100,000,000.

A share of stock in the Chemical national bank of New York, par value \$100, is worth \$4.80. That is every dollar invested by its stockholders possesses an earning power sufficient to make it worth \$4.80.

According to the census bulletins the aggregate wealth of the United States is \$10,000,000,000, which is over thirteen billions more than the wealth of Great Britain, which is the next wealthiest nation in the world.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

Timon is not a lizard or snake north of the southern extremity of Hudson's bay.

For the first time the Canadians have begun shipping tea to Philadelphia, second crop having already arrived there and been found equal to the best Maine product.

A couple of wild pigeons were recently shot in South Sea Recondites bush. Can a sportsman say it is over twenty-five years since specimens of these birds were seen there?

CANADA has exported 20,000 horses since the confederation, and of this total, 35,000 were shipped to the United States. The imports during the same period were 25,000 head, chiefly for stud purposes.

NEWFOUNDLAND exhibits originality in its stamp designs. It has on various issues a seal, a codfish, a Newfoundland dog's head, her majesty in a widow's cap, the prince of Wales in uniform and a whaler in full sail.

PASSING HUMOR.

"Don't your new dress fit you well, Clara?" "Oh splendidly. I can hardly move or breathe in it."—N. Y. Press.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK	
CATTLE—Native Steers	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
CATTLE—Foreign Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
CATTLE—Fair to Choice	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
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